

Voting models data:

These data come from the national election surveys described and cited in the main text. They include individual level responses and are reshaped into long form (where each respondent appears in the data several times, corresponding to the number of parties in the respondent's country). The variables are:

1. resp_id: Respondent's identification number
2. country: country name (string)
3. year: year of the election (numeric)
4. cyear: country-year variable (numeric 1-12, see labels)
5. party: identification of the focal party (labeled as party group)
6. vote: reported vote choice (labeled as party group)
7. cvote: dummy identifying if voter reported voting for the focal party or not
8. resp_selfplace: reported self-placement on 0-10 Left-Right scale
9. respplace_p: respondent's placement of the focal party on a 0-10 Left-Right scale
10. mean_all: party's mean perceived position on a 0-10 Left-Right scale
11. dis_lr: absolute distance between respondent's Left-right position and party's mean perceived position
12. s_dis_lr: squared absolute distance between respondent's Left-right position and party's mean perceived position
13. age: respondent's age in years
14. econ: respondent's retrospective evaluation of the economy
15. edu: dummy for respondent's education above or below median education in country-year
16. female: dummy variable for female (1) and male (0)
17. income: reported income dummy above (1) and below (0) country-year median
18. know: above (1) and below (0) country-year median correct answers for political knowledge questions
19. union: respondent is a union member or has a union member in family
20. recall: reported vote-choice in the election previous to the election in question
21. respcc_p: respondent's placement of the focal party on a 0-10 environmental protection scale
22. respimm_p: respondent's placement of the focal party on a 0-10 immigration policy scale
23. resptax_p: respondent's placement of the focal party on a 0-10 taxation policy scale
24. resselfpcc: respondent's self-placement on a 0-10 environmental protection scale
25. resselfimm: respondent's self-placement on a 0-10 immigration policy scale
26. resselftax: respondent's self-placement on a 0-10 taxation policy scale
27. dis_tax: absolute distance between respondent's taxation policy position and party's mean perceived position
28. dis_imm: absolute distance between respondent's immigration policy position and party's mean perceived position
29. dis_cc: absolute distance between respondent's environmental protection position and party's mean perceived position

30. resplike_l: respondent's thermometer score for focal party's leader
31. resplike_p: respondent's thermometer score for focal party

Simulation results data:

These data come from the simulations described in the discussion about figures 2-5 in the main text. They include the following variables:

1. country: country name (string)
2. year: year of the election (numeric)
3. cyear: country-year variable (numeric 1-12, see labels)
4. party: the group the party belongs to (string)
5. results: party's vote-share in focal election (numeric)
6. uni: estimated vote-share from a unidimensional model *without* a valence component (numeric)
7. uni_v: estimated vote-share from a unidimensional model *with* a valence component (numeric)
8. max_p: vote maximizing Left-Right position on 0-10 scale (numeric)
9. max: simulated vote-share at vote maximizing position from a unidimensional model *without* a valence component (numeric)
10. max_v: simulated vote-share at vote maximizing position from a unidimensional model *with* a valence component (numeric)
11. lr: party's mean perceived position on 0-10 Left-Right scale
12. sim_v: simulated vote share from a unidimensional model where the focal party's valence is increased by 1 unit
13. gain_v: increase in vote-share from 1 unit valence increase (=sim_v-uni_v)
14. gain: increase from moving to Left-Right vote maximizing position (=max_v-uni_v)
15. move: distance from vote maximizing position (absolute value of (lr-max_p))